

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train
leaves Rio at 5:30 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a.m.;
Entre Rios 7:32 a.m.; Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p.m. São Paulo train
leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:22 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:42. Downward, trains leave Itaboraí at 5:15
a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 7:22 a.m.; Porto Novo
at 1:02. Entre Rios 1:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Mariano Procópio (terminus)
at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Mariano Procópio at 5:00 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving in Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15
and 5:30 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and
third to Belem arriving at 7:30. Downward, trains leave Entre
Rios at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:17 and Rio at 3:50 p.m.;
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 6:15 a.m. and
1:15 p.m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night Service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1:50 a.m. Down-
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:20
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p.m. Downward train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:45 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo at 8:05; Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 12:48 and Macuco 1:48 p.m.
Return train leaves Macuco 10:05, Cordeiro 11:05 and Nova
Friburgo 11:08 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5:50 p.m.
ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, and 6
p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 3 and 12 a.m. and
4:20 and 5:20 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapipe Mauá at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Return, train leaves Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1887.

The planter who caused the flogging to death of four freedmen on his plantation near Santa Maria Magdalena, province of Rio de Janeiro, was arrested here by the police on the 8th inst. when about to purchase his ticket at the railway station, and in compliance with the requisition of the local authorities was sent under police escort to the scene of the crime. Since the arrest, friends or advisers of this planter have been publishing articles in the *Jornal do Commercio* from which it appears that he is a most generous and easy going master, the delight of his family and numerous friends; in fact a dove in gentleness and a lamb in innocence. That such a man as this could have caused the death of four fellow creatures, and be moreover a physician, a member of that profession which is sworn to exercise the greatest of charity and patience, is clearly out of the question. If the four unfortunate slaves did not maliciously flog each other to death for the mere pleasure of implicating this model husband, friend and doctor, then it is clear that the overseer and the administrator are the only criminals and they, having assumed the responsibility and beaten these four freedmen to death without the knowledge of their employer, must be treated with the utmost rigor of the law, and the record of this Dr. Davino cleansed of the blot, it is sought to place upon it. Moreover there are local jealousies and family questions which enter into the case, and which lead to the belief that some of Dr. Davino's local enemies may have themselves thrashed the slaves, always with the intention of causing annoyance and expense to this unfortunate victim. It really appears impossible that such a farce could be extracted from as bloody a tragedy as is on record. That this Dr. Davino will not be convicted we firmly believe. The police have what may be called a "white elephant" on their hands, and as circumstances exist, it would have been just as well to let this planter and physician make his escape to serve as a model for planters and doctors elsewhere. That the blame of the murders is to be cast on the instruments of the planter is clear, although it would seem as sensible to convict a knife or pistol and allow the user of either to escape. We have no doubt that all the formalities of the law will be complied with, *corpus delicti*, indictment and trial by his peers; but that any punishment proportionate to his crime will be inflicted on this planter, we do not believe—nor does Dr. Davino himself, we feel sure.

A most commendable instance of frankness was shown at the meeting of the shareholders of the "Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills" company held in London on the 12th ulto. The chairman said: "the directors are, however, confirmed in their opinion that, whether the wheat to be made into flour at our mill be grown in Brazil or not, there will be a good margin of profit on the operation." In other words Mr. Foster says that the company is not organized to stimulate wheat planting in the empire, but to make money for the shareholders; and certainly no one can complain of his frankness. There can be very few people who are interested in Brazil, that are not persuaded that nothing can be produced in the country so cheaply as it can be imported. We see very large imports of maize from the River Plate and rice from Rangoon; yet Brazil produces maize of an excellent quality and rice of a very superior quality. Jerked-beef is the principal medium of our exchanges with the River Plate countries, and the closing of this port against those of the River last year was almost the cause of a diplomatic controversy; yet Rio Grande do Sul showed itself capable of supplying the wants of the country, at an increased price. These three articles, maize, rice and jerked-beef, may be considered necessities of life, and that it is profitable to import them from foreign countries, when they might be produced to almost any extent in the empire is undoubtedly to be attributed to a question of freights. So long as railway tariffs remain as they are, even with recent reductions, maize from the River Plate and rice from Rangoon will be laid down at lower rates in Rio, than the same articles can be from the interior provinces. The question of the importation of flour is less clearly demonstrated. We are sure that flour made from native grown wheat will rarely, if ever, be able to compete with foreign flour, even with the duty on both wheat and flour in its favor. The *British Mercantile Gazette* recently states that the Austrian consul had reported that the establishment of mills here would seriously affect the Austro-Hungarian flour trade with Brazil, for the native flour will be in better condition than that which has been subjected to a long sea-voyage. The *Gazette* adds: "this is a peculiar statement for it is a well known fact that British bakers prefer American flour to that of their own mills, when the latter claim to use the same wheat, because it undergoes some change on the long voyage which greatly improves its bread-making qualities as compared with the home-ground fresh flour." Here is a technical point between the miller and the baker, and if it be conceded that more or less foreign flour must be used in bread-making, then the competition between this and the native article will certainly be very disadvantageous to the latter. Then there is this question. The better grades of American flour received in our market are generally made of wheat that is not water-carried; that is, it is transported by rail, and it seems very possible that the difference British bakers find between American and home-ground flour arises from the sea-voyage to which the wheat is subjected, and which in some manner affects the grain. This would also militate against the flour mills now building here. We have no intention of returning to the question as to whether the manufacture of flour is to be profitable here, or the contrary, for only experience can prove this; and although those interested in the import trade undoubtedly show experts' figures to prove that there is a certain loss, and point to the wretched prices River Plate flour has recently been fetching here, the millers will have the tariff on their side. That native

grown wheat cannot compete with foreign is, however, clear, reasoning merely from what is visible in relation to rice and maize, and there moreover is a possibility that a sea-voyage in some manner affects wheat as appears from the extract we give above from the *Gazette*.

THE appearance may be greater than the reality, but it appears to us that the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo, as represented by their political chiefs, of the conservative party, are rapidly drifting towards a collision. Senator Paulino José de Souza, the conservative chief of the province of Rio, in his circular to the electors upon presenting the list of his party for the election of a senator, distinctly supports the platform of the government; that the 1885 emancipation law has decided the question. While Senator Antonio da Silva Prado, the recognized leader of the conservative party in S. Paulo has just as distinctly stated in the Senate that his support to the government depended upon some modification of this law, and upon his return to his home after the conclusion of the legislative session, his journal published in S. Paulo has quite as clearly laid before the public that his views are unchanged, and that emancipation in the province should be hastened. Here are two prominent leaders in the conservative party in direct opposition, and therefore our belief that a collision may occur between their respective followers in the next legislature. Senator Prado's position is subject to criticism by his late political associates, no doubt, but even if he has changed front,—which however is denied—it is only a further example of the electoral system that is ruling the country. So long as a politician is dependent upon the ballot for his seat in the legislature, as the voters are to a large majority planters, or those directly connected with the planting interest, he must use the greatest circumspection, or his defeat is certain. Under this handicap, personal feelings are likely to be subject to political ambition. Let the deputy however be once seated for life in the Senate, this constraint is removed and the man appears in his true colours. We have not the slightest intention of asserting that this has happened, yet there is little reason to doubt that it may have, and possibly will happen. We have now the leader of S. Paulo advocating the emancipation of slaves, under conditions of service, and the leader in Rio advising the planters of his province that they should take no steps towards emancipation, but, quietly awaiting the effects of the 1885 law, see their slaves gradually freed by the course of time and mortality. Can there be two positions more diametrically opposed? Or any doubt as to which is to succeed in benefiting the country? In defense of the attitude of the Rio planters it is asserted that the slaves are less their property, than of the shareholders of the banks, which have advanced money on the human cattle. There can be no denying this, and apparently the emancipation of the slaves depends less on the planter than on the shareholders of the banks, but it certainly cannot be denied that these shareholders are unlikely to be benefited by the policy advocated, for it amounts to inspiring a feeling of despair in the planter, who sees his plantation daily becoming of less and less value, in proportion as his slaves are reduced in number under the law, and even where the emancipation fund pays him for those freed by its action, the money is not received by him, but by his creditor, the bank shareholder. Therefore it is deducible, that it would be far better for the planter to surrender his plantation to his creditors at once, that to drag out a life, that can only result in an increase of his debt, and the

final surrender of his plantation. There are no rays of hope; he must retain his slaves and is debared by poverty from any attempt at attracting immigration! And this is the state to which the once immensely wealthy province of Rio de Janeiro has become reduced! By whose fault?

Our coffee market has shown considerable animation since our last issue; dealers finally accepting the inevitable and submitting to smartly lower prices, which has brought exporters into the market, and although the business can hardly be called general, it has sufficed to render the brokers somewhat less captious. We believe that had less stubbornness been shown by holders here, who were we fear to a considerable extent influenced by interested advisers, the severe losses that have fallen on the Rio end of the trade would have been to a very considerable extent avoided. No one will deny that if the consumer is forced out of the market for any article, by what he considers unreasonable demands from producers, he will be a "bear" of the most vindictive character. His one object will be to force down prices by every means; reduced purchases, adulteration and substitutions will all be availed of to reach the end in view, lower prices and losses for his enemy, the producer. Now, if the producer will permit the consumer to take an interest in the article (whatever it be), it is clear that the latter can have no reason for "bearing" the market to the very last degree. His interest becomes more or less assimilated to that of the producer, and moderate, but steady, advances in price are almost certain to ensue. It was from ignorance of, disregard, or contempt for this very evident reasoning, that all the trouble has come upon the Rio and Santos coffee markets. Pure greediness to collect every six pence from the consumer was from the first shown by the Rio dealers and factors. Having satisfied themselves that the world was to consume more than could be supplied it, the Brazilians concluded that the consuming markets were at their mercy, and proposed to show very little of this, in revenge, for the very low prices for coffee, that had ruled in the immediately preceding years. Their efforts at first were successful and even conservatives in the trade were somewhat staggered by the brilliant tactics of the "bulls." The moment however a determined stand was made, and a halt called, the bottom seemed to fall out of coffee, and we may say that since the *June débâcle*, the Rio market has been almost dead. Coffee touched 14,000 per arroba, or rather this was the quotation for it, in June, and any such pretension as this was almost as sure to drive legitimate trade away from Rio, as that man must die. Had our dealers and speculators shown less greediness and better business capacity, had they at once, after the June crash had partially cleared the coffee atmosphere, decided upon meeting consuming markets on something like a sensible basis it seems to us very probable that they could have induced buyers to take some interest in the bean, and a fair amount of business would have ensued. The losses made abroad seem however to have rendered people in Rio so furious that they lost all control of themselves, and doggedly maintained their original position; consuming markets would be forced to purchase, and to parody the reply of the statesman to his victorious enemy; "not a grain of coffee save at our own prices" was the proud reply of the dealer, to the applications of the consumer. Unhappily the comparison has been continued. Many grains of coffee have been sold at prices that could have been obtained months ago, and the whole inconvenience of the stagnation in our market has been thrown where it rightly belonged, on the

dealers and their advisers. So far as we have been able to infer from market reports, we are as far from a coffee famine to-day as we ever were; and this is saying a good deal. Consumers felt the strength of their position and merely awaited the inevitable surrender of the producer. This appears to have come, and the result of the intractability of Brazilian markets has been to seriously cripple some, and ruin a few of those engaged in the coffee trade. It only remains to glance at what may now occur. From what precedes this, it will be inferred that as consumers are now taking some interest in coffee, we are of the opinion, that steadier markets are likely to be seen; and this is the case. Fluctuations must be seen; but we think these will be moderate, and if as seems the case our stock is to be steadily if slowly depleted, we can see no reason to doubt that our idea will prove correct. Of course if Rio goes mad again, consumers will withdraw and again follow the policy that has so far proved successful, but under normal circumstances legitimate trade in coffee should be steady in character.

A RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

We have received the following effusion, which we print, less from any reason to consider it a literary monument, than as a proof of what may be the pernicious effect of the rises and falls in coffee, when joined to the immoderate use of Carica water, upon a formerly well balanced mind. Carica water, it may be explained, inspires poets, and to its effects are attributed the innumerable number of these that infest the daily press.—*Eos, Rio News.*

Hurrah! hurrah! for coffee,
Hurrah! for the good old time
When coffee was sold for six milreis,
In the States at about a dime.
Where, now, is the price of coffee,
Where now, the bullish days,
When the bean would still fetch twenty mil
In spite of Yankee wiles?

Alas! Alas! for coffee
The bulls with lowered horn
Of fortune's fare have had their share,
But now their hides are torn.

The longed for rise that reached skies,
How soon to earth is borne;
Say, will it ever, ever leap?
Will horns and hales be always cheap?
Are long clawed bears at length to reap—
The coffee out at pawn?

The hills of western Minas
Are clothed in bridal white,
No more the sun's red setting
Foretells the sable night,
Lit by the blossoms' radiance
The slopes are ever bright
Foretelling mighty harvests;
The little bear's delight!

What though Parahyba's valley
Be now worn out and old?
Why knew we not it sooner?
The vale of Parahyba
Is rich in planters' gold,
The gentle summer dawns
Are constant o'er the land
From Barra to Chapão d'Uvas
Fair Ceres holds her wand.

The far away Paulista
Of Mogiana fame
In questions of the harvest
Still echoes back the same,
From where the rivers southward
Their sluggish waters bear,
The coffee trees are laden
With enough, and more to spare,
Ten million bags are growing
To fill our city stores;
A thousand ships are waiting
For freight to foreign shores.

Now, had the god or goddess
That watches o'er this land,
A heart within her bodice
And power to wield a wand;
Then would the glowing whiteness
Of throat'ning blossom meet
With sudden change of brightness
To that of golden wheat.

The undulating country
Would be as Holland plane
And grain would fill the four mill,
Brazilian growth of grain!

And "dividend" would be the end
Of wealth and labor sent
The seas across to make a loss
Of twenty-five per cent.
Brazil! Brazil! we love you;
Beware! it is not time;
Your industry's above you
And scarcely worth this rhyme!

O Burro.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is proposed to establish a knitting mill at Jacarehy, S. Paulo, with a capital of 300,000\$.

—On the 8th inst. a train-line was inaugurated at Coritiba, Paraná, which is the first one in the province.

—A proposition is before the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly to abolish the export duty, 3 per cent., on sugar.

—The police force of the province of Rio de Janeiro is to be increased by some 300 men. The abolitionists had better make their wills.

—The October receipts at the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house were 32,799\$774, of which imports figure for 19,306\$101 and exports 10,638\$162.

—In Casa Branca, S. Paulo, an association of ladies has been formed of which the sole purpose is the cultivation, of roses. Poor little Casa Branca babies.

—Barão de Japy gave 6,693\$400 for the building of the parish church at Jundiaí. Would it not have done more good to invest the sum in the education of children?

—A decree dated on the 3rd inst., raised the category of the Pará custom house to the first class. There is to be no increase of the staff, but better salaries will be paid.

—The new president of S. Paulo upon his arrival at Cachoeira on the 10th was received by two bands of music. The language used by H. Ex. on the occasion is not reported.

—The receipts of the S. Paulo post offices in October were 40,403\$350, against 34,582\$610 for the same month last year. S. Paulo is one of the very few provinces in which the post office leaves a balance.

—A correspondent of the *Diário Mercantil*, S. Paulo, writing from Santos on the 1st inst. gives the length of a day at Hammeleest, in Norway, as equal to 65 days. The mystery of Mathusalem is solved. He lived at Hammeleest.

—In the city (?) of Caldas, Minas Geraes, there recently died a negress 130 years old. Probably despairing of the results of the 1885 law she preferred that liberty which nature grants all of us, blacks and whites.

—Sr. Antonio Prado has made his first trick. Visconde de Parahyba was permitted to resign his office as president of S. Paulo on the 8th, and Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves was appointed to succeed him.

—In all the province of Goyaz there are but four doctors, of which two are military surgeons. There is neither a legally nominated chemist, nor a mid-wife, nor a dentist. People in Goyaz must die from disease, or not at all.

—The station-master at one of the stations on the Paulista railway recently saw a woman pass him with a bag of ashes on her head, and out of the bag a large snake was showing his head. The station-master thereupon seized his gun and shot the snake, without damaging the woman. William Tell could hardly have done better. S. Paulo is a wonderful province.

—S. Paulo is peculiar even in its meteorological phenomena. On the 26th ulto. a hailstorm struck the coffee plantation of a planter near Campinas, but seems to have confined its attention to this particular individual. The hailstones were as large as hen's eggs, and the inference is that the planter has been doing something wrong. Perhaps he freed his slaves without conditions?

—At a place called Rio Pardo, province of Espírito Santo, a man was so alarmed at the increase of small-pox in his neighbourhood that he and a laborer proceeded to obstruct the path leading to his house. While engaged in constructing the sanitary cordon, both were bitten by a snake. One died immediately and the other was not expected to recover. They might just as well caught the small pox.

—According to an official document the value of the exports from the province of S. Paulo for the past seven years was as follows:

1880-81	40,345,431\$039
1881-82	41,782,750 297
1882-83	44,266,763 742
1883-84	57,466,583 106
1884-85	56,663,543 391
1885-86	42,357,126 181
1886-87	85,106,444 821

Of the exports in the last year of the series coffee represented a value of 84,357,267\$675, or the equivalent in weight of 2,694,237 bags of 60 kilos. Of the provincial revenue coffee produced 3,374,290\$707, of a total of 3,405,589\$602. The figures are pointed out to prove how prosperous is the province. To us they appear just the contrary; for the whole revenue is based on one article, and any accident to this would mean something very like ruin.

—Barão de Moreira Lima and Conde de Moreira Lima recently freed 500 slaves at Lorena, S. Paulo, with the condition of short periods of service.

—On the 11th inst. the Rio de Janeiro legislative session was prorogued to the 2nd prox. The little Solons seem as fond of prorogations as the larger ones.

—The election for a senator from Rio de Janeiro held on the 10th resulted in a large majority for the conservative ticket. Deputy Alfredo Chaves, who was obliged to resign the war-portfolio by the action of the army, heads the list.

—In opening the Pará provincial assembly on the 20th ulto., the president was rather gloomy as to the financial out-look and stated that the debt of the province was 8,529,281\$003, of which 3,524,200\$ was funded.

—At Anraquara, S. Paulo, recently three merchants were arrested for buying stolen coffee, and released on bail. If they had been bold enough to steal it themselves, perhaps they would not have been arrested.

—At Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, the priest presented an account, to the payer, of 100\$ for a marriage and 70\$ for six funerals, and the debtor objected, probably because he considered the transaction wholesale, but the priest refused to allow any discount.

—The number of immigrants arrived at S. Paulo from 1st January to 31st October this year reached 24,226, and it is expected that for the twelve months 39,000 will be received. From 1882 to 31st October, 1887 52,796 immigrants had entered the province. There is no mention of how many have left.

—A telegram received here on the 10th states that the Pará provincial assembly had passed a law granting a subsidy of 36,000\$ per annum for 10 years for the navigation service from Pará to Alobaça, on the Tocantins river. Three voyages per month are to be made, and the object is to open communication with Goyaz.

—Near Taubaté, S. Paulo, recently a man, while hunting, was bitten by a rattle-snake and died. His father had been bitten at the same place by a rattle-snake 24 years ago, and he died. The snake measured four spans in length and had six rattles, showing he was six years old; therefore the same snake could not have killed both men.

—Advices from Pernambuco state that the bark *William* sailed on the 2nd ulto. with 1,100 tons of phosphate of lime from one of the islands of the Fernando Noronha archipelago, and the bark *China* was loading 800 tons. The first cargo is destined to the United States and the latter to London. Pending receipt of an analysis of these cargoes, and their result, work will be suspended on the island.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A decree dated on the 5th inst. granted one year's extension to the Bañanalense railway company for completing the line.

—The October traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway company were 273,387\$510, of which 72,807\$340 from passengers, and 173,955\$850 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—On the 4th inst. the Sorocabana railway announces that the coupons, on the debentures of 100\$ of the company, will be payable in Paris also counting from that due on March 1st next onward.

—As there seems now little reason to doubt that the coffee crops in the provinces of Rio and S. Paulo will be very large next year, the traffic receipts on the railways serving this coffee zone should be most satisfactory.

—There has been a correspondent of the *London Times* travelling in the United States. In describing the Chicago Limited Express over the Pennsylvania road, which does 1,000 miles in 25 hours, he terms it the luxury of railway travelling. "A first-class American hotel is put on wheels and is driven rapidly from the Atlantic seaboard to the capital of the West."

—The Pará provincial assembly on the 11th passed the law for the construction of the railway from Alobaça to Goyaz, and for the navigation of the Tocantins, Araguaia and Vermelho rivers, with a provision for the introduction of immigrants. The subsidy is 200,000\$ for the first year, 250,000\$ in the second, 300,000\$ in the third, 350,000\$ in the fourth and 400,000\$ in the fifth year.

—The report is that the Sorocabana company is paying its contractors in debentures at the market price; or in other words at the price they will fetch. Although at 63% for its 6 per cent. debentures, the company appears to be paying a very heavy interest, yet it is claimed that this is preferable to a stoppage of the extension, or an application for a loan. Another proof of the minister of finance's claim that there is too much money in the empire.

—The Mogiana railway, S. Paulo, has ordered special cattle waggons built, which will carry 20 bullocks each, and each train is to be of five waggons. From Franca to Campinas the freight is 8\$ per head, which is considered too dear.

—We are in constant receipt of marked copies of English papers containing complaints against this government in relation to the refusal to allow rates and taxes as traffic expenses of guaranteed railways, and we have repeatedly given our opinion on the subject. Neither complaints nor opinions have been of the slightest effect, nor will they be, until London shuts down on a Brazilian national loan. The probabilities of this action are extremely dubious.

—"It is matter for regret that those who are responsible for the government of Brazil, and notably its financial administration, should pay so little regard to the agreements into which they enter with capitalists of this and other countries. There is scarcely an undertaking which has been carried out in Brazil with foreign capital that does not suffer more or less from the attempts of the Government to evade the fulfilment of their engagements, or modify in their own interests the terms and conditions upon which important public works have been undertaken on the faith of their promises. The course of policy adopted by the Imperial Government stands in marked contrast to the undeviating rectitude with which agreements are carried out in the neighboring State—the Argentine Republic.

It cannot fairly be alleged that there is anything in the forms of government of the two States which should be held responsible for this state of affairs, but it is, nevertheless, somewhat derogatory to Imperial dignity and pretensions to find lacking the honesty of purpose and scrupulous regard to engagements which have for so long a period characterised the Government of the Argentine Republic. The constant recurrence of disputes must necessarily create a prejudice against Brazilian enterprise. Up to the present time there has been, happily, no cause of complaint in connection with the obligations on the foreign loans; but the credit of the country, even with respect to its foreign debt, would unquestionably stand much higher were it not for these interminable squabbles in connection with public works undertaken with foreign capital, and it is by no means improbable that much longer persistence in the same course may have the effect of destroying some of the confidence which is now shown in the Imperial Brazilian loans.

The latest illustration of high-handed and unjust treatment is that afforded in the case of the San Paulo and Brazilian Railway Company. At the meeting of this company, held last week, Mr. Martin Smith, the chairman of the railway, explained the manner in which the company's claim, which had not before been disputed, to charge for freight mileage, had been set aside by the Minister of Agriculture. This gentleman, he stated, wrote a most offensive *aviso* to the fiscal engineer, accusing the company of extracting money by an *artificio*—a false pretence—and peremptorily ordering the relinquishment of the extra mileage. The provincial press had taken the matter up, and had announced in no measured terms on the rapacity and lawlessness of the English companies. Until the offensive word referred to had been withdrawn and an apology given they (the company) would not relinquish the extra mileage, though they had given more than an equivalent by the reduction they had made in their charges. The accusation against the company was no longer made in ignorance. The Minister of Agriculture and the fiscal engineer had had fully explained to them the circumstances in which the extra mileage existed. It was difficult to understand the object with which such a charge was persisted in, but he had information, which he was inclined to think was correct—namely, that it was a mere "electronic engineering dodge." If an understanding of high standing and position such as the San Paulo is subjected to such treatment for electronic engineering and other dodges, the chances of more equitable treatment of less powerful associations are very remote.

A somewhat similar contest is being waged in the case of the Great Western Railway of Brazil. The directors, in the report just issued, announce that the Government still refuse to allow sums paid by the company for law charges, rates and taxes, insurance, &c., to be considered as part of the working expenses in estimating the sum on which the guaranteed interest is payable. The contentions raised are of less importance to the proprietors of the more prosperous companies, but in the case of struggling and incomplete projects, of which there are many in Brazil, the repudiating spirit shown by Government officials is a very serious matter." *Railway News*, 22 Oct.

COFFEE NOTES

—A correspondent of a Campinas paper writing from Casa Branca, S. Paulo, says: the trees are covered with leaves, are vigorous, and heavily loaded with new berries.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* writing from S. Paulo on the 2nd inst. says that in the north and west of the province the coffee trees are magnificently covered with leaves and flowers, and that buds and new fruit are appearing, which in May next should compensate for the present short supply.

LOCAL NOTES

—Female *capoeiras* are the latest novelty in Rio. One was arrested on the 7th inst.

The Papal Nuncio, Monseigneur Spolverini, arrived here by the *Schögel* on the 8th.

—It cost 2,000\$ to tow the *Restaurador* here from Ubatuba. The *Pará* light ship is likely to prove costly.

—Donkeys, in Paraguay, eat children according to a River Plate exchange. Perhaps because they are donkeys.

—In Buenos Aires recently a man accidentally sat on a companion's hand and was promptly stabled in return.

—A decree dated on the 5th inst. approves the treaty with Austria-Hungary for the protection of trade marks.

—Father Francis Ignatius of Christ has received a patent for teaching reading, without the preliminary course of spelling.

—At the races held here on the 6th a "dark" horse won one of the competitions and his backers received 405\$800 for each 10\$ invested.

—An expert says that Rio de Janeiro consumes annually 7,114,740\$ of beef, and forage worth 2,406,937\$. Who eats the forage? *Burras* of course.

—A French scientist has discovered that it takes a smoker one hour longer to digest his "grub," than a non-smoker requires. But then he enjoys it more.

—The illustrious Portuguese writer Ramalho Ortigão has been made a *commandador* of the order of the Rose. He must let up on Brazil in his book now.

—Barão de Torres Homem, a distinguished physician among his countrymen, died here on the 4th inst. His specialty was heart-disease, and this caused his death.

—A young gentleman, who declares himself a minor, just scalps Joaquin Nabuco, Bocayuva and Patrocínio in the *Étoile du Sud* of the 5th inst. It seems a pity too; but *de gustibus*.

—A rather important question has arisen here. What coloured gloves should ladies wear? The opinion seems to be that gloves and stockings (!) should match; and if the lady wears no gloves?

—On the morning of the 7th inst. the Imperial chapel was robbed. A sentinel is posted just where he is of no earthly use for protecting the church, and moreover is supposed to have been asleep. Three of the employés of the chapel were arrested.

—Among the plunder carried off by the Imperial chapel thieves were the crowns of Our Lady and the Child Jesus. St. Antony was stripped and lost his halo, a cross and a palm branch. All the objects were of silver.

—We impeach no man's motives, but when Dr. França Jr., the amusing and witty writer, advises all of us to wear white clothes, he renders himself liable at least to the suspicion of being under the influence of the washer-woman.

—A gentleman here has taken the trouble to collect all the laws, *regulamentos*, etc. referring to slavery. It was perfectly useless; for the 1835 law concocted by Messrs. Saraiva, Cotegepe, Prado & Co. furnished the last word on the question.

—A wicked man here confesses to be guilty of nearly all the extravagancies (*anacronismos*) he could commit, but claims to be innocent of one; he has never married! Another says matrimony resembles smoking, the vice must be contracted in youth.

—We have received a circular announcing the issue of a journal to be called *Revista Financeira* of which Sr. Miguel de Pino is the editor. We wish him every success; if his programme be carried out all the vital questions of Brazil will be treated.

—On the 8th inst. with the usual formalities government notes to the value of 4,396,812\$ were burnt at the custom house engine house. In addition to this 3,889,000\$ in Bank of Brazil notes were burnt, of which 1,508,000\$ had been redeemed by the bank.

—As amusing a scene as we can recall was witnessed a day or two ago. Two lads, evidently of foreign extraction, whose heads appeared to have been sand-papered were, open-mouthed, observing a future Deputy or Senator who glowered in curls reaching to his waist.

—We are tired of giving the information verbally. Those three figures on the front of the new Exchange represent Faith, Hope and Charity. The vacant space will be filled by a portrait bust of the minister of war who "lets up" on the *Asylo dos Invalidos* fund.

—A great scandal was caused recently by the minister appointing a school for female orphans as the place for polling votes at the recent election. It certainly does seem peculiar; perhaps the object was to attract the electors, by stimulating their curiosity to have a good look at the orphans.

—Ladies are to assume dentistry as a profession. It would almost lead one to have a sound "grinder" out.

—Not satisfied with importing jerked-beef, maize, rice, beans and hay, we are now receiving sugar from Hamburg.

—A nobleman here was the son-in-law and brother of a lady recently deceased in S. Paulo. He is consequently grand-uncle of his own children.

—A chemist's clerk in a Kansas town sold rum contrary to law. He is to spend seventeen years and four months in jail, and pay a fine of \$20,800! And it serves him right.

—O *Paiz* has been exposing pictures for the public; the *Journal* not to be behind is showing a quantity of the poorest of illustrations. It may not be malice, but it certainly appears so.

—There is a gentleman in Rio who rejoices in the name of Michael Sheep Bow and Arrow (*Miguel Carneiro Arco e Flecha*). He recently presented an alligator to the Zoological garden.

—About two years ago a coffee exhibition was held at Wellington, New Zealand. The results have been magnificent for 58 bags of coffee have just been shipped there.

—The electrical engineer Julien to come out here to personally organize the "Força e Luz" company. And to receive his nickels also, probably.

—The minister of empire has recently ordered that the valuable ornaments of the Imperial Chapel shall be deposited in the strong room at the Treasury. This recalls locking the stable door, after the horse has gone.

—The priest who discovered the correct manner of directing balloons has met with a misfortune in the hopeless "busting" of his balloon. His Reverence is not disheartened however, and proposes to build a new machine.

—A telegram received here on the 4th announced the death, in Bahia, of Senator Junqueira, who held the war-portfolio when the present cabinet was originally organized. Sr. Junqueira's mind became affected, and he was obliged to resign office.

—In New York there exists a class of restaurants known as "beaneries," which use a peculiar language. For instance coffee and milk becomes "coffee on crutches"; hash is an "insult to a square meal" and baked potatoes is changed to a "paralyzed Mick."

—Padre Mutum will tear up no more Bibles; he died on the night of the 8th. A daily paper says he was justly esteemed for his virtues, and leaves among his colleagues the best remembrances of his services and zeal for the religion of which he was always a worthy minister. We are translating.

—As a new translation of Longfellow's poems has recently been published at S. Paulo, it may interest the translator to know that it was not Henry Wadsworth Longfellow that wrote the poems, but plain John Smith. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says so, and intends proving his assertion.

—About mid-night on the 10th there was a violent row between the police and the guard of regular soldiers on duty at the city palace. The soldiers invaded the police station and played off Harry generally. There have been many disturbances recently between the police and the regulars which are but a poor sign of the discipline of the latter.

—Dr. Davino who had four freedmen thrashed to death on his plantation near Santa Maria Magdalena, province of Rio, was arrested on the morning of the 8th, when purchasing a ticket at the D. Pedro II railway station. The doctor was confined in a "noble" part of the lock-up, and escorted to the scene of his crime by a police ensign and two privates.

—Messrs. Ferro Cardoso, father and son, sell Brazilian coffee in Paris, and being republicans substituted a liberty cap for the crown over the Brazilian coat-of-arms in front of their establishment. H. M. the Emperor visited this establishment on the 13th ult. when Messrs. Ferro Cardoso, father and son, had their "claw-hammer jackets" on, and the liberty cap was not surmounting the Brazilian arms.

—Complaints are made that the election for senator held on the 10th inst. resulted in delay of business at the custom house. As the right of the ballot is one of the noblest attributes of man, the complaints will not be heard. The only suggestion that we can make is, that Sr. Paulino issues an *ukase* on future occasions, declaring who are the elected, previously; in which manner there could no difficulty arise as to delays in the transaction of business.

—An announcement in the daily press on the 8th inst. notifies the public that on the 10th, owing to the election of a senator, no business would be transacted at the government savings bank and pawn-office, because the treasurer and his assistants would be engaged in electoral service. This seems as cool a piece of business as possible! It certainly should not take a man all day to cast his vote, or if the officials of the savings bank are required as registers at the polls, it seems about time some one should be appointed to take their places in order to avoid a cessation of business. It is another proof of how little the convenience of the public is valued by officials.

—U. S. S. *Lancaster* sailed for the south on the 12th.

—H. B. M's ship *Flamengo* arrived here on the 11th, 23 days, from St. Vincent.

—A Norwegian vessel sailed hence a day or two ago, the captain of which, according to the *Journal*, was named Gundersen. Can this be Norse for "son of a gun"?

—On the 11th inst. the Havas agency announced that the election of the President of the United States had already commenced, and that Cleveland was leading.

—A *commandador* is going to prosecute the 2nd public prosecutor for threatening him, and for being armed with a revolver. To prosecute a public prosecutor is good.

—The Argentine congress at the last session voted \$100,000 to subsidize an opera company. With all their folly, our Solons have avoided this particular one.

—Br. S. S. *Louis*, sailed on the 6th inst. for London, took 5,000 bags of sugar, and there are three sailing vessels now loading the same article here.

—It is the fashion here to wear your gloves, not on your hands, but in your pocket. They must be so worn that the fingers protrude, otherwise the *polloi* will not know you have a pair.

—A telegram published in the *Journal* of the 14th states that the Amer. str. *Advance* took the ground at Pernambuco, but was floated again without damage.

—The latest telegrams from Chili state that during the 24 hours preceding the 13th inst., 59 new cases and 39 deaths from cholera were reported. The disease seems increasing.

—It is always injudicious to mix your drinks. A barriester in London took five teaspoonsful of laudanum and four teaspoonsful of Hunter's solution of chloral; and then the coroner sat on him.

—It will soon become necessary for inhabitants of Rio to walk the streets armed *cap-a-pie*. With the *capoeiras* threatening our heads and stomachs, and the innumerable cars after our — well, limbs, nothing but armor of proof will be any protection.

—There seems to be a regular epidemic of Catulle Mendès lately. Our provincial exchanges are full of him, and one or another city colleague has been attacked. Do give Catulle the Order of the Rose, and have done with it.

—The survey held on the spars and rigging of the *Restaurador* declares these were found in good order, and *force majeure* obliged the brig to put back on her voyage to Pará. Of course, we could have told that without any survey at all.

—Telegrams received here on the 11th announced the death, in Bahia, of Edward Wilson Esq., one of the oldest British merchants in Brazil. We venture to offer our sympathy to his sons in the sad affliction they are suffering.

—It is announced that a concert will be held at the Cassino on the 28th inst. for the benefit of the "Polyclinica Geral", a most deserving association of medical men, who give gratuitous advice to the poor.

—An impudent thief at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 12th, entered the transfer department at the *Calda de Amatizão* and tore out the leaf of the register on which were un-cancelled stamps of the value of 2\$100. The clerks were probably smoking cigarettes in the corridor.

—The Buenos Aires press is loudly complaining of the filthy condition of the small currency in circulation there, and charges that cases of infectious diseases had been traced to its use. Buenos Aires people should restrict their operations to such as would admit of using the larger denominations, but perhaps this cannot be done.

—A crying shame in Rio is the permission given shop-keepers to unpack their goods in the streets. We have again and again seen streets neatly swept by the Gary brigade, and within a quarter of an hour have seen the same streets littered with straw, old papers, etc. There is an iron man in the Rua do Hospicio who appears to keep his current stock on the side-walk.

—By the transfer on the 12th to a foreign company of the rights of a Sr. Fagundes to the famous Cayapó mining concessions, this question assumes a serious character. It has always been considered that the concession was granted as a joke, no one believing it would ever be carried out. At present it would appear just the contrary, and with foreigners holding the rights conferred, unless some loophole is discovered, the concession will be explored.

—A telegram published in *O Paiz* states that on the 13th some 20 planters met in S. Paulo, at the invitation of Sr. Leoncio de Carvalho (liberal) and Raphael de Barros (republican), when a project was read signed by the two gentlemen above, and Sr. Antonio Prado (conservative), proposing the formation of an association to free all the slaves in the province by December, 1890. A counter-proposal was read to fix the date at December, 1888. A committee was appointed to draw up the by-laws for the association and a meeting will be held on the 15th proximo for their approval.

—There is no place like the United States for diversity of products. A man in Illinois breeds rattle-snakes for a living.

—A gentleman and his wife went to their daily sea-bath on the 13th, and some one stole all their jewelry from the bath-house. Served them right; what did they want with jewelry at the bath?

—A provincial exchange says that Portugal is becoming doubtful as to the result of Dr. Pasteur's hydrophobia cure. It is all up with the doctor now.

—The *Journal* has this rather vague notice on the 14th. "The representative of the public ministry in New York has indicated the council of the factory of Trinity Church for having sent to London for the celebrated preacher, Warren. The indictment is based on the law that prohibits the importation of labourers under contract." Of course this is extracted from one of those crushingly funny French papers.

Ordinary regard for the convenience of others should be sufficient to abolish the regular afternoon agglomeration at the terminus of the Jardim Botânico tramway on the Rua do Ovidor. It requires no little shoving for a man to get through the crowd of *fleaneurs*, and that it is exceedingly annoying to ladies is evident. There is an almost solid block of men at the corner of the Rua de Gonçalves Dias and Ovidor from about 3 to 5 p.m., and what they are doing except "showing off," no man has yet discovered. It seems a pity that, fond as the Brazilian is of French fashions, books, etc., the famous "Circuez, Messieurs," has not been imported into Rio.

—There has been entirely too much disorder in our streets caused by drunken sailors, who were we regret to say, newly all from the U. S. S. *Lancaster*. The police have been in some cases unnecessarily rough with the sailors, but in their defense, it must be said, that they have no physical strength to oppose to these brawny sailors, and must use their swords. It seems very injudicious to allow so large a number of men liberty on the same occasion, and it appears very possible that some disaster might have occurred.

—If the general belief is, that an Irishman is trodden-down by the Saxon, and his refusal to pay his rent arises from his inability to do so, for the land will not give it, a solution of the question is easy. Let the suffering Celt immigrate to Brazil, which from all accounts is teeming with land that will rejoice the emigrants' hearts. Instead of looking entirely to Italy, it would be well for Brazil to send an emissary to Ireland. We would be perfectly delighted to see the Irish emigrant current directed to Brazil; we have our doubts, however, as to how the planters would receive it. Pat. would not permit a planter to put him the stocks.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 14th, 1889.	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d.	
do do do do do U. S.	
do coin at \$1.84 per £1 stg.	54 45 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	188 37
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold.	2 88 1/2
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.	23 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).	843 1/2 gold
do do do do do U. S.	
do coin at \$1.84 per £1 stg.	45 cts.
Value of \$1.00, \$1.84 per £1 stg. in Brazilian currency (paper).	2 108
Value of £ sterling " " " " " "	105 549

EXCHANGE.

November 4.—The Banco Internacional did not change its rate of 23 1/2 on London, at the other banks the rate was 23 1/2 on London, 417 on Paris and 517-518 on Hamburg at 90 d. 28/200 on New York at sight. Business in bank on bankers was reported at 23 1/2-22 1/2, at the latter on head office also, and at 27 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 22 1/2-23. Bank francs 417. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105 560, sellers at 105 610.

November 5.—Official rates were unchanged. Business was reported in bank sterling at 22 1/2, on bankers and c head office and in commercial at 22 1/2-23 1/2, at the latter on head office also, and at 27 1/2 from second hands. Bank reichs-marks were quoted 517. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105 560, sellers at 105 610.

November 7.—There was no change at the banks and the market was considered easier. Bank sterling was reported at 23 1/2 and commercial at 22 1/2-23 1/2. Commercial francs 416. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105 560, sellers at 105 610.

November 8.—The market opened at yesterday's rates, but these were withdrawn in the afternoon by all the banks except the Commercial which drew over the counter at 23 1/2. Business was reported in bank sterling at 22 1/2-23 1/2 and 23 1/2 and in commercial at 22 1/2-23 1/2 and 23 1/2. Bank on Paris 416. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105 560, sellers at 105 610.

November 9.—The market was very firm and bills from the banks were to be had at 23 1/2. The Banco Commercial advanced its rate to 22 1/2, but the others were nominally at 23 1/2. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22 1/2-23 1/2-23 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 22 1/2-23 1/2 and 23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105 560, sellers at 105 610.

November 10.—With the exception of the Banco Internacional, all the banks advanced their rate on London to 23 1/2. Business was reported at 23 1/2, 22 1/2-23 1/2 and 23 1/2 for bank sterling and at the extremes of 22 1/2-23 1/2 for commercial. Commercial francs 416 to 419. Sovereigns sold at 105 560, closing with buyers at 105 570, sellers at 105 580.

November 11.—The market was hardly so firm. Bank sterling was reported at 23 1/2-22 1/2-23 1/2, and from second hands at 23 1/2-23 1/2. Sovereigns were quoted at the extremes of 22 1/2-23 1/2, closing with buyers at 105 570, sellers at 105 580.

November 12.—The market was softer again and the Banco Internacional raised its official rate on London to 23 1/2. The rates at the banks were 23 1/2 on London, 417-418 on Paris and 517 on Hamburg at 90 d. 28/200 on New York at sight. From second hands bank sterling was reported at 22 1/2-23 1/2 and in commercial at 22 1/2-23 1/2 and 23 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 105 570, sellers at 105 610.

November 13.—Rates at the banks are still 23 1/2, but bills are to be had at 23 1/2. Commercial sterling may be quoted at 23. Market firm.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

	per 100 lbs.	per arroba.
Washed	6800-7800	6800-11000
Superior	7200-7300	7200-11000
Good first	7400-7500	7400-11000
Regular first	7600-7700	7600-11000
Ordinary first	7800-7900	7800-11000
Good second	8000-8100	8000-11000
Ordinary second	8200-8300	8200-11000
Capitain	8400-8500	8400-11000
Escalita	8600-8700	8600-11000

The stock, as reported by the brokers, was this morning estimated to be 350-355,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to load.

	bags.
New York	8,000
do	25,000
New Orleans	1,500
Hamburg	6,000
Trieste	1,500
Genoa	1,500
Mediterranean	1,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
From all sources	7,381	9,577
From Santos	4,275	4,275
From Bahia	140	140
From Pernambuco	333	333
From Maranhão	498	498
From Ceará	3,187	3,187
From Piauí	3,187	3,187
From Rio Grande do Sul	3,187	3,187
From Minas Gerais	3,187	3,187
From Espírito Santo	3,187	3,187
From Paranaíba	3,187	3,187
From São Paulo	3,187	3,187
From Mato Grosso	3,187	3,187
From Goiás	3,187	3,187
From Tocantins	3,187	3,187
From Amapá	3,187	3,187
From Roraima	3,187	3,187
From Pará	3,187	3,187
From Maranhão	3,187	3,187
From Ceará	3,187	3,187
From Piauí	3,187	3,187
From Rio Grande do Sul	3,187	3,187
From Minas Gerais	3,187	3,187
From Espírito Santo	3,187	3,187
From Paranaíba	3,187	3,187
From São Paulo	3,187	3,187
From Mato Grosso	3,187	3,187
From Goiás	3,187	3,187
From Tocantins	3,187	3,187
From Amapá	3,187	3,187
From Roraima	3,187	3,187
From Pará	3,187	3,187

N.B.—We have somewhat modified this table to accord with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the number of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom-house.

Imports.

The arrivals of vessels have been very few, and with the exception of *Pleu* all articles have dragged at nominally unchanged quotations. The sales of Flour are small and receipts also, but at the close more movement was reported and the market said to be firm: prices of some qualities are lower, however. Of pine the only receipts are a lot of White from New York, the greater part of which is in order. A small shipment of Kerosene has arrived, and the market is somewhat firmer. There have been no receipts of Lard, which continues, however, flat.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: *Campanera*, from Baltimore:

Crystal	5,000 bbls
Mt. Vernon	944 "

Fonthill, from River Plate:

2,200 bags	2,200 "
------------	---------

Trent, do:

3,718 bags	1,400 "
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Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 6,000 bbls, and stock in hand is estimated to be:

10,500 bbls. American	1,500 "
1,500 "	1,500 "
9,000 "	1,500 "

Brokers report the market fairly active, and firm, at the following quotations:

Trieste	14,850-14,950
Richmond 1st	14,750-15,000
do 2nd	14,750-15,000
Baltimore 1st	14,800-15,000
do 2nd	14,750-15,000
Western 1st	14,800-15,000
Chili	14,800-15,000
River Plate	11,000-12,000
New Zealand	12,000-13,000
City Mills	12,000-13,000

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is steady and nominally unchanged at 38,000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts are 184,074 feet per *Mary* from New York, the greater part of which is in order. Brokers sell quote at 110 rs. per foot and market firm.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil, and we may still quote red deals at 30,000-35,000 per doz. as to quality and assortment, and white at 25,000-27,000, with the market firm.

Kerosene.—The market is considered firmer and brokers quote at 45,000 per case. Receipts are 6,500 cases per *Mary* from New York.

Lard.—Receipts nil and the market is flat at 340-345 lb. per lb. for invoices.

Rosin.—Receipts 39 bbls. per *Mary* from New York. We may continue quotations of 3,800-10,000 as to quality and weight.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Quotations are nominal at about 450-440 rs. per kilogramme.

Brain.—Receipts are 1,500 bags from the River Plate and 1,000 from New Zealand. River Plate brain is quoted at 28,000-28,700.

Hay.—Receipts are 18 bales from New Zealand. Dealer's quotations are still 68-72 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 400 bags from the River Plate. The market is rather higher, and we may quote foreign maize at 3,800-4,200 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are still consisting of cases only, and the market is inactive. There is, however, a decidedly better feeling in the market, since advices were received of the sale at Pernambuco of the cargo referred to in our last. Last quotations at retail were 15,000-15,500 for tubs and 18,000-18,500 for cases.

Cow.—Receipts since our last report have been:

2,480 tons per <i>Everest</i> from Cardiff	1,934 "
" <i>San Stefano</i> do	1,934 "
" <i>Salmon</i> do	1,934 "
" <i>Hilma</i> from Newcastle	693 "
" <i>Norma</i> do	693 "

all to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts are 3,386 bbls. per *Betha* from London to dealers. Brokers continue quotations, viz: 68,400-69,600 per bbl. for British, 55,000-58,000 for German and 75,000-75,500 for French.

Rice.—Receipts have been unimportant and quotations for lots from second hands are still 8,800-9,200 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 4.

ROSAHO.—Br ship *Fonthill*; 201 tons; Morgan; 22 ds; sundries to Phillips Brothers & Co.

NOV. 5.

CARREFF.—Br ship *Everest*; 1680 tons; Hildert; 50 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

NOV. 6.

SANDY PORT.—Swed bk *Dronning Sophie*; 647 tons; Berglund; 123 ds; for provisions, bound for Havre.

MARCO.—Nor bk *Arctic*; 761 tons; Hansen; 29 ds; salt to order.

NOV. 7.

SANTOS.—Port bk *Zuluina*; 886 tons; Lind; 14 ds; ballast; looking, sailed hence for Brunswick and put back from off the Abrolhos.

PEREIRA.—Swed bk *Brage*; 247 tons; Henningsen; 8 ds; maize to Domingos de Souza Guedes.

NOV. 9.

HIGH SEAS.—Swed bk *Fugene*; 380 tons; Lyberg; 3 ds; looking, sailed hence for Para.

NOV. 10.

NEW YORK.—Nor bk *Mary*; 513 tons; Andersen; 36 ds; sundries to Phillips Brothers & Co.

LONDON.—Nor bk *Bertha*; 728 tons; Halvorsen; 63 ds; cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

CARREFF.—Nor bk *Salmon*; 427 tons; Flørentsen; 53 ds; coal to John G. Belling & Co.

—Br ship *San Stefano*; 1680 tons; Hildert; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEWCASTLE.—Nor bk *Norma*; 145 tons; Thorsen; 76 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

—Swed ship *Hilma*; 693 tons; Skogstrom; 57 ds; coal to John G. Belling & Co.

MARCO.—Nor bk *Arctic*; 761 tons; Hansen; 29 ds; salt to Gustavo de Saboia.

NOV. 11.

BUENOS AIRES.—Br ship *John*; 355 tons; Hossack; 20 ds; ballast to G. F. Bassett & Co.

NOV. 13.

SWANSEA.—Br ship *Sagel*; 531 tons; Richards; 50 ds; patent fuel to order.

BUENOS AIRES.—Nor bk *Ekowier*; 341 tons; Westermarck; 19 ds; maize to G. Gudgeon & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 4.

TYNER.—Br ship *Elia*; 151 tons; Arthur; ballast.

PARNABUO.—Nor bk *Hertha*; 538 tons; Nielsen; do.

NOV. 5.

PARA.—Swed bk *Eugenie*; 420 tons; Lyberg; paving stones.

MARANHAO.—Port bk *Isabel*; 1974 tons; Aronby; sundries.

PENHA.—Nor bk *Otra*; 323 tons; Elfsen; ballast.

NOV. 6.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Dutch ship *Austrum*; 205 tons; Siegel; ballast.

NOV. 7.

PARNABUO.—Br bk *Casket*; 334 tons; Coate; ballast.

NOV. 8.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk *Adelaide*; 377 tons; Bailey; coffee.

PORT ELIZABETH.—Dah bk *Cecilie*; 237 tons; Petersen; do.

NEW ORLEANS.—Br ship *Kumbina*; 1952 tons; Brownell; do.

PENHA.—Ger bk *Polux*; 146 tons; Buss; do.

ARACUJO.—Aust bk *A. F. Caselli*; 287 tons; Prendio; do.

NOV. 9.

FALMOUTH.—F. O.—Br ship *Kaleda*; 205 tons; Edwards; 7,944 salted bbls.

PARNABUO.—Nor bk *Hafslund*; 489 tons; Dahl; ballast.

—Ger bk *Albert Neumann Berlin*; 515 tons; Eichmann; do.

NOV. 10.

HAVRE.—Swed bk *Dronning Sophie*; 647 tons; Berglund; same cargo.

PARNABUO.—Nor bk *Arctic*; 761 tons; Hansen; ballast.

—Amer bk *Carré E. Long*; 525 tons; Parker; do.

PARNABUO.—Ger bk *J. G. Fichte*; 230 tons; Grönhoff; do.

NOV. 11.

LAGUNA.—Nor bk *Ariel*; 279 tons; Gundersen; ballast.

NOV. 12.

MARCO.—Nor bk *Peerless*; 316 tons; Morrison; ballast.

NOV. 13.

STACYA.—Nor bk *Norma*; 221 tons; Siverisen; sundries.

—Span ship *Benito* is reloading.

—Lat bk *Fortunate Padre* was sold at auction on the 10th inst. for 1,500.

—Port bk *Zuluina*, bound hence for Brunswick in ballast, returned here on the 7th inst., leaking.

—Swed bk *Eugenie*, bound hence for Para with paving stones, returned on the 9th. The cargo will probably be forwarded by another vessel.

—Swed bk *Dronning Sophie*, 123 ds; from Sandy Point, bound for Havre, put in here for provisions on the 6th, and proceeded on her voyage on the 10th.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PORT ELIAS.—Br ship *Prince Henry* ballast.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There have been no coffee charters, but a fair movement has been seen in the market. The charters reported are:

Br bk *Lily*, Channel Co., sugar, 205, Fr bk *Marguerite*, Lisbon Co., sugar, 205 and Port bk *Tatiana*, sugar to London, 165 ds; the last is also chartered to return here with cement at 105 ds. Nor bk *Arca*, Pernambuco f.o. and Liverpool, cotton, 1133 ds and Br bk *Hilda*, Pernambuco and United States or Halifax, sugar, 165 ds. Br bk *Peerless*, Maccio and United States, sugar, 165 ds. Ger bk *Polux* and Swed bk *Lorely*, Penado and Rio, at 2,600 and 2,500 respectively for general cargo. Br s.s. *Newcomen* was chartered at home to load at Pernambuco on p. t.

Freights—steamers:

New York.—25-40c per bag

New Orleans.—30c do

London.—25c per ton

Liverpool.—30c do

Antwerp.—20-25c do

Hamburg.—15-20c do

Havre.—30 fcs do

Bordeaux.—30 fcs do

Marseilles.—25 fcs do

Trieste.—25 fcs do

Genoa.—25 fcs do

United States, North.—nominal 170-180 per ton

do South.—do 150-200 do

Channel f.o.—75-80 do

Lisbon f.o.—75-80 do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Aberdeen.—Cardiff

Arvin Kelly.—Philadelphia

Arvin Kelly.—Philadelphia

Arvin Kelly.—Philadelphia

Arvin Kelly.—Philadelphia

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Total clearances of Coffee from Santos during four months of crop-years.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for ten months
1st January—31st October.

FOREIGN MARKETS

COFFEE.—Stocks for the month ending 30th September show the important reduction of nearly 15,000 tons, viz.

We last month referred to the recent increase in the imports of chicory into the States and this country. We are now in possession of some interesting figures respecting not only the imports, which were 14,793 tons, against 11,212 in 1886, but of the actual consumption of this root in France, which has very largely increased: for the nine months 14,346 tons, against 10,866 in 1886. Adulteration in the U. K. however, so far as chicory alone is any guide, is quite of an unimportant

<i>Imports:</i> for nine months:			
	1885	1886	1887

Holland	tons	60,554	30,553	56,411
Antwerp	"	26,727	27,794	21,167
Hamburg	"	51,200	52,353	55,100

[illegible]

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1868
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE Co.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE Co.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil.
Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 440,000 "
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Fire Risks Authorized 1879 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.
Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-
dise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established 1797
Losses paid..... £5,500,000
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swanwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

November Departures:
To New York:

[Every Saturday]
No steamer..... Nov. 5th
Laplace (Loading also in Santos).... 11th
Thales..... 19th
Halley (Loading also in Santos).... 26th

To Southampton:

Buffon (Belgian Mail Steamer)..... Nov. 15th
Others..... 23th

For Other Ports:

Laswell New Orleans..... Nov. 25th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Chatham..... As announced.
or *Canning*

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven.

Rua 1^a de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 15	Tagus...	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
.. 24	La Plata...	Southernport and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 6th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 22nd and 10th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.
The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 6th and 24th of every month.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILING FOR NEW YORK

ALLIANÇA, Capt. Beers, 22nd Dec.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER,

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NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,

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Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

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	cabin	steerage
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New York.....	\$145	\$75
" & back....	\$250	"

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(LIMITED)

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 200,000

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Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

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PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.

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President

Visconde de Figueiredo

Managing Director

Edward Herdman, Esq

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Hamburg

Berlin

Bremen

Frankfurt of Main

Antwerp

Banque d'Anvers.....

Rome

Genoa

Naples

Milan

and other Italian

cities

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Barcelona

Valencia

Malaga

Tarragona

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unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the
publication was still further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
page. This change not only largely increased the size of
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887)
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from
them will be made. The News will seek to keep its
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat
every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the
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